

Brown Notes Certain Conditions**U.S. Ties Soviet Limits to Neutron Move**

BONN, April 14 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Harold Brown said here last night that a simple assertion by the Soviet Union that it would also refrain from producing neutron weapons would be an unsatisfactory response to President Carter's decision to defer production of those weapons for allied arsenals.

Mr. Brown, speaking after meetings with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel, made it clear that the eventual U.S. decision rested on Soviet willingness to restrict weapons.

Israelis End 1st Pullback

(Continued from Page 1) making it possible to build it anew."

At the same time, one report said Israel was considering softening its hard-line stance on withdrawal from the occupied West Bank of Jordan in order to insure renewal of peace talks with Egypt, stalled for three months.

Meanwhile in Beirut, Christian militiamen in the embattled suburb of Ain Rumanie sealed off all major access roads to their neighborhood with concrete barricades, as fighting in the region died down.

Witnesses said only scattered shooting broke out overnight and by mid-morning even that had stopped.

Christian officials reported 15 persons wounded in fighting yesterday between Christians and troops of the Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping force. Police and hospital sources placed the casualty toll since Sunday at 35 dead and more than 200 wounded.

Sadat Reaffirms Commitment to Israel Dialogue

CAIRO, April 14 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt's peace dialogue with Israel has not failed and that he is determined to continue with it.

Mr. Sadat was speaking in Aswan, where he arrived yesterday to oversee agricultural expansion and food production projects. "Egypt is going ahead with its effort for the establishment of peace so long as these efforts are moving and have not failed so far," Mr. Sadat said.

This appeared to be his reaction to demands by some parliamentarians that direct talks with Israel be broken off. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali rejected the demands.

The peace talks began after Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November but stalled nearly three months ago; Mr. Sadat said that he believes that all the parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestinians, should join in peace negotiations.

Agricultural Loans

ROME, April 14 (AP)—The International Fund for Agricultural Development has approved \$12-million loans, each for Sri Lanka and Tanzania, the first since the newest UN specialized agency was established here four months ago, IFAD President Abdelmuhsin Al-Sudairy announced today.

A Correction

An article appearing in the April 5 IHT, with a dateline from Damascus, on Syria and Palestine guerrillas, was written by The Washington Post. It was falsely attributed to the United Press International. The IHT regrets the error.

ons that threaten Western Europe, such as large numbers of tanks or medium-range, nuclear-tipped SS-20 missiles.

President Carter last week decided to defer a decision on the production of the neutron weapons. He said that his decision will depend on Soviet attitudes toward limiting their arms.

The neutron weapons, which can be fitted on artillery shells or short-range missiles, are intended as a defense against numerically superior Soviet tank-equipped armies.

No Such Threat

Mr. Brown noted, however, that the Russians face no such tank threat from the West and therefore a Soviet offer just to match the U.S. decision would be insufficient. He also said that any Soviet renunciation of production also would be impossible to verify.

Mr. Brown also seemed to suggest that it was, specifically, Soviet restraint on the SS-20 missiles, that led to a decision on the neutron

weapons increased concern here and elsewhere in Europe about the President's alleged unpredictability. There had also been concern expressed over a series of U.S. defense decisions, including the scrapping of the B-1 bomber, scaling down of the Navy and the neutron decision.

Asked if he thought the neutron weapons should be negotiated as part of the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which deal with missiles and bombers, or the East-West troop reduction talks in Vienna, which deal with ground and armored forces, Mr. Brown said that one would have to go beyond the kinds of Soviet weapons found in the troop reduction talks to find a suitable offset.

Series of Flare-Ups

Mr. Brown arrived here yesterday after the latest in a series of flare-ups between Bonn and Washington over decisions made by the Carter administration. He left today for London where he will hold consultations with officials there.

Mr. Carter's announcement delaying a decision on the neutron

But Breaks Ice**Husak Visit to Germany Yields No Major Accords**

By Michael Gerler

BONN, April 14 (WP)—The four-day visit to West Germany of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak ended yesterday with German and other Western diplomats saying that the most significant thing about the trip was that it happened.

The visit to Bonn was the first to any Western country by Mr. Husak since he came to power as party leader in 1969, a few months after the Warsaw Pact invasion ended the brief fling with the liberal brand of Communism of Alexander Dubcek in the "Prague Spring" of 1968.

His trip therefore marks what may be Czechoslovakia's first significant steps to end its general isolation from the West since the 1968 events.

Mr. Husak's regime is widely viewed not only as one of the most repressive within the Soviet bloc but also as one of the least imaginative. Prague's handling of internal dissidents and the Charter '77 human rights campaigners has been viewed as so inept that it even drew criticism from other Communists.

The Prague government also has serious economic problems and trade imbalances with the West. Mr. Husak came here seeking to expand economic relations and, most important, to get the West Germans to buy more Czechoslovak products.

Political Risk

The trip might have been undertaken at some political risk for Mr. Husak. Failure to bring back some significant benefits could strengthen the even more conservative wing.

Adroit Riviera Croupiers Suspected**9 Charged, 11 Held in Casino Scandal**

NICE, France, April 14 (UPI)—Nine croupiers of the Ruhl casino have been charged and 11 held for questioning about the alleged shuffling of 22 million francs (\$4.4 million) in gambling chips, police said today.

Police said that the arrests came after a Paris gambling squad inspector called a snap inspection of the Ruhl casino, which operates a prestigious school for croupiers after losing 10,000 francs (\$2,000) at a table that had been watched for several nights.

The inspector found that many of the marked chips with which he gambled had disappeared. The investigation showed that chips were vanishing from the casino at the rate of 20,000 francs (\$4,000) a day.

Though police would not reveal the method used by the swindlers, sources unofficially indicated that it was the "baron" system, whereby the croupier at the roulette wheel would deftly switch an accomplice's bet from a losing to a winning number seconds after the ball tumbled into the slot.

No Comment

Police sources said they also are looking into the possibility of management complicity but neither police nor the Ruhl casino would comment further on the case.

The Ruhl casino affair is the latest in a long string of scandals often involving known Mafia figures.

The Palais de la Mediterranee, an aging marble casino only 200 yards from the modern four-year-old Ruhl, went into receivership two days ago after years of financial difficulties and a string of violent deaths.

The troubles of the Palais started

in 1976 when three Italians and a French underworld figure, later gunned down under mysterious circumstances, won 4.87 million francs (\$1 million) within three hours at tables at the Palais.

Cards Substituted

The cards with which the four played were later found to have been substituted in an effort to force the owner of the Palais, Mrs.

Renee Leroux, to sell out to Jean-Dominique Fratoni, the Ruhl's Corsican president. French film star Alain Delon helped the Palais back onto its feet by providing 500,000 francs (\$100,000) in new cash.

But one of her business associates, Pierre Vasseur, was gunned down a few months later and Mr. Vasseur's partner, Pancrent Santoni, was killed by a car-bomb last February.

Because of competition from the Ruhl casino—which lured visiting Arabs by using the biggest chips on the French Riviera, worth 50,000 francs (\$10,000) each—the Palais de la Mediterranee was again plagued by financial difficulties and in June of last year Mr. Fratoni bought 50 per cent of its stock.

High Season Opening

Jean Buchet, who was appointed president of the Palais after Mr. Fratoni took control, is now accused of closing the gambling house at the opening of the high season during which it could make up its losses.

Since June, nothing has been done to staunch the activities of the Palais, Mr. Leroux said. "If there was a deficit in our treasury in June, 1977, this was normal because we were emerging from a low season since we do most of our business during the summer season and during the Christmas and New Year's holidays."

Many are said to believe that Mr. Fratoni had wanted control of the Palais only to eliminate its competition for the Ruhl.

Japan to Give ILO \$1 Million

GENEVA, April 14 (AP)—Japan will contribute \$1 million to the International Labor Organization to compensate for the withdrawal of the United States from the ILO last year, the ILO announced today.

The contribution is the largest pledged to the ILO since its director general, Francis Blanchard, appealed for \$5.6 million to offset the U.S. pullout.

Contributions have now topped \$5 million.



LIGHT OF FANCY—This lamp post in Rotterdam only looks like it's melting away. Actually it's a work of art by Cor Kraat. At least, that's what the city says it is.

Price War Expected**CAB Backs Lower Fares, More Airline Competition**

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board proposed a major rule revision today that could lead to a price war among the nation's airlines.

If the new rule is adopted, a ceiling will be placed on the price of tickets for commercial service but the airlines could cut their prices as much as 50 per cent without seeking prior CAB approval.

The proposed change is subject to a period of public comment before it becomes final, but CAB sources indicated that the new low fares might be in effect by the end of the year.

The landmark decision is part of a recent attempt by the board to remove government restrictions on airline competition and allow market conditions to determine the price of service.

Competition Urged

"In the long run, price competition is the most effective way to encourage efficient operation and provide for the air transport needs of consumers," the board said in its 90-page proposal. "Our present rules unnecessarily impede such competition. We propose to remove these constraints and expect that carriers will compete in normal fare levels."

Current price structuring is based on a combination of factors including mileage, airport landing fees and other considerations plus a profit margin of about 12 per cent. All airlines serving the same markets are held generally to the same rates with little margin for competitive pricing.

Over the last 18 months, the CAB has relaxed rules and several airlines have begun offering discount fares. But these have been allowed only under set formulas usually involving advance purchases. Under the new proposal, a fare ceiling would be set using the old formula.

Mr. Smith and three black moderates to accept the package.

As the Tanzania conference got under way it appeared probable that the Patriotic Front would agree to attend the expanded summit but that the Salisbury faction would not.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen were scheduled to go next to South Africa and Rhodesia to persuade Mr. Smith to attend the all-party conference and enlist Pretoria's help in persuading him to do so.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, often at odds within the Patriotic Front, held a private meeting before joining the Western envoys. Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen met separately with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

As he arrived in Tanzania, Mr. Mugabe said that he was prepared to "negotiate fully, but we are still determined to continue the war until the power is transferred to the majority."

Mr. Owen said on his arrival: "I'm not totally pessimistic but obviously the signs are not very good for an all-party conference. Nobody a fool would think otherwise."

Also attending the meeting were the foreign ministers of the front-line states of Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia, and Foreign Minister Joseph Garba of Nigeria.

U.S. Funds to Aid Egypt Irrigation

CAIRO, April 14 (Reuters)—Egypt has borrowed \$37 million from the United States to finance a better irrigation system on the Nile, the U.S. Embassy said today.

In the first project covered by the loan, Egypt will replace old pumping stations near Aswan and construct 17 others, also in upper Egypt.

Ghana's Military Orders**17 Politicians Arrested**

ACCRA, April 14 (Reuters)—Ghana's military rulers have ordered the arrest of 17 leading civilian politicians, the official Ghana News Agency said today.

It said that the arrests were ordered on April 5 but that the Supreme Military Council under Gen. Kofi Acheampong published notice of the measure only last night.

The agency did not make it clear whether all 17 had been arrested and taken into what was described as detention in the interest of their own safety and state security. But the action appeared to be associated with a campaign against Gen. Acheampong's constitutional plans for Ghana.

The general took power in a bloodless coup in 1972. Last month he won a referendum on his plan to

News Analysis**Russians May Be Stirring Cuban Kettle in Africa**

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, April 14 (NYT)—While Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is in Africa trying to keep Rhodesia from exploding into civil war, Western diplomats here believe the Soviet Union is talking with Cuba and its African allies in Ethiopia and Angola about stepping up support for black Rhodesian guerrillas.

At least 37,000 Cuban troops and advisers are now in Africa, according to U.S. intelligence estimates—20,000 in Angola, where they helped Agostinho Neto fight his way to power in 1976, and 17,000 in Ethiopia where they helped Mengistu Haile Mariam's military regime drive out the fighting stopped.

So far, Soviet support of the guerrilla forces has been limited to rifles, machine guns, rocket launchers and light anti-aircraft missiles. Most of it has gone to the faction led by Joshua Nkomo, who is based in Zambia and who has also been in close touch with the United States and Britain.

Mr. Vance is coming to Moscow April 19-22 to talk about strategic arms limitation as well as about Africa.

Western analysts believe that Mr. Vance will have a hard time getting the Russians to negotiate about Cuban and Soviet military involvement in Africa. "They're very tough on that," a diplomat said. "They say it's the concern of the Cubans and the Africans and nobody else's business."

Soviet Policies Attacked

PEKING, April 14 (Reuters)—Soviet-bloc diplomats walked out of a welcoming banquet for Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre tonight when Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-ien attacked Russia's policies in Africa.

They left when Mr. Li said: "The bold actions taken by the Somalis to be more 'ambiguous' with their diplomatic contacts, according to one Western source, The Cubans may be used, some sources now believe, to help the Ethiopians crush a rebellion by the largely Moslem secessionist forces in the rugged mountains of Eritrea. But the most urgent fear of Western observers of Soviet-African relations here is that the Russians and the Cubans might move toward major military involvement in Rhodesia unless the United States and Britain can head off full-scale fighting there."

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith recently reached agreement with three moderate factions of the black majority of a transitional government that would give blacks a share of political power. The Soviet-backed guerrillas operating from outside Rhodesia's borders—the Patriotic Front—denounced the settlement.

Without referring to the Soviet Union by name, Mr. Li added: "One superpower sent mercenary troops to Angola and the Horn of Africa and wantonly meddled in affairs in and between African countries and instigated one armed conflict after another."

Then Mr. Li turned to the United States, saying: "The other superpower is still bolstering the racist regimes of [South African Prime Minister John] Vorster and Smith in order to preserve its vested interests."

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replace army rule next year, not with a multiparty democracy but with a system in which military officers retain a role alongside civilians.

On April 3, Gen. Acheampong banned three groups that campaigned against his proposals.

The Ghana News Agency said that one of the 17 politicians on the list was the foreign minister in the old civilian government, William Ofori Atta, who lately belonged to the Movement for Freedom and Justice, one of the groups banned on April 3. The co-leader of that group, Komla Agbeli Gbedema, was also ordered detained. He served as finance minister in the 1957-1966 regime of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

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British Cuts Inflation to 9.1% a Year

Trade Deficit Rises; Industrial Output Up

LONDON, April 14 (Reuters)—Britain's annual rate of inflation fell to 9.1 percent in March, its lowest level in four-and-a-half years, the government said today.

But the balance of payments showed a March deficit of £164 million. In February there was a surplus of £180 million.

A third set of figures issued today showed that Britain's sluggish industrial output rose 0.8 percent in February after increasing 0.5 percent in January. Officials said the underlying level had changed little in recent months.

Indications are inflation will fall further in the coming months, towards the summer target of 7 percent. Exchequer Denis Healey set in his budget message on Tuesday.

Prices rose 0.6 percent in March, the same as in January and February. As a result, the annual rate fell from 9.5 percent in February to 9.1 percent last month. It has fallen for nine consecutive months.

However, the balance-of-payments figures were a good deal worse than expected. March exports fell £169 million to £2.8 billion. Imports rose £175 million to a record £3 billion. This left a visible trade deficit of £264 million which was partly offset by an estimated £100 million surplus on "invisible" items such as shipping, banking and tourism. For the first three months, the visible deficit totaled £518 million.

The deterioration is underlined by comparisons on a longer-term basis. For the first quarter, the current account, which measures merchandise trade as well as invisible trade, was in deficit by £218 million—the first quarterly deficit since the second quarter of last year.

This trading performance cast doubt on the forecast of a current-account surplus of £750 million which was included in the budget message.

The trade figures caused an after-hours fall in London share and bond prices—which were already suffering a negative reaction to Tuesday's budget.

Short-dated government bonds lost about 1/4 and longs were off about 1/2. They were little changed before the announcement of the trade figures.

Europe Eyes a Fatter 'Snake'

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 14 (NYT)—Europe is talking about fattening its currency snake. The talk is complicated, low-keyed and might not lead to much, but behind the talk are major issues as to how to promote economic recovery in the West, what Europe's relations with the United States should be and the future status of the recession.

Common Market leaders, faced with a tumbling dollar, agreed at their recent Copenhagen summit to study a new scheme for stabilizing currencies that might become part of the co-ordinated economic recovery program which they intend to present to President Carter at the Western summit in Bonn next July.

Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Denmark and one non-EEC country, Norway, link their currencies to the so-called snake to the Deutsche mark so that they wiggle up and down in unison against the French Franc and the lire.

These currencies were members of the snake but dropped out because their governments, plagued by inflation and big payments deficits, found the cost of maintaining them at the same value as the mark excessive.

There is no question of Britain, France or Italy joining the snake immediately. "We had some unpleasant experiences with the snake in the past," I. G. Farben's Denis Healey set in his budget message on Tuesday.

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Five leading steel companies of

difference, keeping their own currencies 5-percent above the dollar, but 5-percent below the snake.

They would move their currency target zones away from the dollar and closer to the snake, eventually becoming full members again. The major advantage claimed for a fatter snake in present circumstances is that it will encourage West Germany to reflate its economy and pull the rest of Europe out of the recession.

The counterpart to the tumbling dollar is a rising mark, which is squeezing jobs and profits in West Germany's export-oriented economy. The government fears that as long as the mark is rising, stimulative action will feed straight through into higher prices instead of encouraging businessmen to invest more and create employment.

If Europe's more buoyant currencies link arms with their weaker brethren, the argument runs, they will effectively slow the dollar's descent, while creating a more stable currency zone in which trade and investment can flourish.

In Copenhagen, European leaders agreed that this plan must include steps to stabilize currencies and promote world trade, as well as a co-ordinated reflection of their own economies.

President Carter could, of course, do more than all of Europe to stabilize world currencies by reducing the U. S. payments deficit. West German officials in Copenhagen hoped President Carter would make fattening the snake unnecessary by announcing a tax on oil imports and higher interest rates in his recent anti-inflation speech.

He did not, and the longer the United States continues to wash its hands of the dollar, the more interesting Europe is likely to show in fattening the snake as a step towards economic recovery.

However, economic differences between the EEC countries make it hard to stabilize their currencies. Most big Common Market members expect to be in payments surplus next year, which helps, but West Germany's inflation rate is still a third that of Britain and France and a fifth of Italy's. The last time the snake was fattened differences like this caused a split.

Steel, Ship Workers Accept Smallest Increase Since 1950's

Japan Wage Raises Seen Averaging 6%

TOKYO, April 14—Japan's steel and shipbuilding industries—two of the country's major exporting sectors—yesterday offered its employees' unions the smallest wage increase, which for their average employee would amount to a monthly raise of \$32.72.

Executives in both industries pointed to the recession that has plagued them since the oil crisis in 1973 which left steel mills and shipyards operating at less than 70 percent of capacity. And the unions have placed top priority on maintaining job security in this year's contract bargaining.

Below Price Increases

It was the first time in several years that annual wage increases were below the increase in the cost of living and only slightly more than half the increase workers in both industries received last year. The national cost-of-living index in the fiscal year ended March had risen 4.4 percent above a year earlier. On an annual basis, prices averaged a 6.8-percent rise during the year.

In steel and shipbuilding, the offer and its acceptance amounted to a trade-off of wage restraint in exchange for continuing guarantees of lifetime employment.

Auto and electronics companies appeared to take advantage of the low offers in steel and shipbuilding to keep their increases to about 3 percent below last year.

Toyota, Nissan, and Honda offered auto workers a monthly raise of 7.98 percent, or about \$527 a month. Unions again indicated they would accept the offer.

Unions in the electronics and home appliance fields, however, expressed dissatisfaction with offers which ranged from a low of 6.5 percent by Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) to a high of 7.84 percent by Sanyo Electronic. Toshiba's offer amounted to \$41.67 for its average worker and Sanyo's offer \$48.50 a month.

In the last 10 years, annual wage increases fell below 10 percent only in 1976 and 1977 when identical 8.8 percent raises were granted on a national average. From 1969 to 1973, annual increases exceeded 15 percent each year and in 1974, a year of wild inflation, the increases were a record 32.9 percent.

The wage offers cover only basic pay. Bonuses, which in Japan constitute a good portion of pay and are negotiated twice a year, usually are increased by percentages close to those of the pay increases.

The wage offers yesterday represented the peak of private industry negotiations sometimes referred to as the "Spring Struggle"—but public and private railway workers and government employees have yet to settle their wage issues. National

railway workers staged strikes yesterday which crippled long-distance rail service. They threatened to stage strikes later in the month against commuter lines.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Babcock & Wilcox Ltd
Year Dec. 31 1976 1975
Revenue..... 1,233.70 1,183.30
Profits..... 29.90 41.90
Per Share..... N.Q. N.Q.

First Charter Financial
1st quarter 1977 1976
Revenue..... 25,069 22,121
Profits..... 29,652 29,594
Per Share..... 0.85 0.75

First Chicago Corp.
1st quarter 1977 1976
Revenue..... 31,063 25,748
Profits (a)..... 0.78 0.65
Profits (b)..... 31,383 27,545
Per Share (b)..... 0.79 0.70

First National Boston
1st quarter 1977 1976
Revenue..... 14,375 9,413
Profits..... 1.18 0.77

Great Western Financial
1st quarter 1977 1976
Revenue..... 20,898 16,330
Profits..... 1.40 1.10

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemicals
1st quarter 1977 1976
Revenue..... 560,30 532,40
Profits..... 24,50 23,90
Per Share..... 1.20 1.18

Wain's Stores Inc.
1st quarter 1977 1976
Revenue..... 15,249 12,943
Profits..... 774,935 540,202
Per Share..... 0.67 0.40

(a) Before securities transaction
(b) After securities transaction

Profits Off 4.8% in '77, Nestle Says

Thomson-Brandt Net Up; Record at Honda

VEVEY, Switzerland, April 14 (AP-DJ)—Nestle's consolidated net profit fell 4.8 percent to 830 million Swiss francs (about \$44 million) in 1977 from 872 million francs a year earlier, the company said today.

Group turnover rose 5.4 percent to 20.1 billion francs from 19.06 billion francs. The company said the turnover rise was due in part to increased prices on raw coffee and coconuts passed on in sales prices.

Group operating profit was 1.82 billion francs, 9.1 percent of sales, compared with 1.8 billion francs, or 9.5 percent, a year earlier, indicating the company was not able to pass on all of the increased cost of raw materials. Parent-company net declined to 232.1 million francs from 254.5 million.

Nestle, one of the world's largest food companies, said the sharp increase in the value of the Swiss franc last year distorted results. The company consolidates results in Swiss francs, although about 95 percent of its business is outside Switzerland. Unlike some Swiss multinationals, however, Nestle exports little and its problems with exchange rates are mainly with bookkeeping. Nestle said the rise in sales would have been 19 percent if calculated on the value of the dollar at end-1976.

The parent company proposed an unchanged dividend of 72 francs.

Nestle's holding company for operations in the Western hemisphere excluding the United States, fell to \$25.7 million from \$27.4 million. Unilex proposed an unchanged dividend of \$5.50 for bearer shares and \$48.50 on founder shares.

Thomson-Brandt Net Up

PARIS, April 14 (AP-DJ)—Thomson-Brandt's net profit rose 14.2 percent to 160 million French francs (about \$35 million) in 1977 from 140.1 million francs the previous year, the company said today.

Thomson-Brandt, the parent company of the major French electrical group, said the results include 26.4 million francs in long-term capital gains. Net profit excluding capital gains fell to 133.6 million francs from 136 million.

Consolidated turnover rose 16.7 percent to 19.7 billion francs from 16.9 billion. Parent-company turnover rose to 4 billion francs from 3.6 billion francs. Group exports rose 25 percent to 7.6 billion francs.

The company proposed an unchanged dividend of 10.10 francs on a 20-percent increase in shares.

Stocks Soar on Record Volume Analysts Cite Favorable News

which in turn boosted the dollar in foreign-exchange trading.

Analysts also attributed the brisk advance to hopes the government would take effective steps to curb inflation. These hopes were encouraged by reports the Carter administration was considering delaying or reducing the proposed \$25-billion tax cut.

The trend followers now feel that the market has switched directions and they want to join the bandwagon," one analyst said. Another echoed "a lot of scared money, that had been sitting on the sidelines, is now coming into the market."

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 19.92 points to 795.13, after gaining 8.92 points yesterday. Advances outnumbered declines 1,231 to 237.

The market surged ahead from the outset, with trading volume all through the day breaking the previous record on Feb. 20, 1976. Analysts said the market was encouraged by the report late yesterday of a smaller-than-expected rise in weekly money-supply figures.

Largest Monthly Gain in a Year, Fed Reports

U.S. Industrial Production Rises 1.4%

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—U.S. industrial production rose 1.4 percent in March—the largest gain in a year—indicating the economy is recovering from the harsh winter and the protracted coal strike, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The seasonally adjusted gain follows a slight 0.3-percent rise in February and a decline of 0.8 percent in January.

Consumer durable-goods production rose a seasonally adjusted 2.1 percent as auto assemblies rose 13 percent to an annual rate of 9.3 million units and output of home goods advanced 1.9 percent. Non-durable consumer goods also increased.

Output of business equipment reflecting business confidence 1.2 percent and was up 8.2 percent from a year earlier. Construction production was 1.1 percent higher in March. Production of durable materials output

followed declines in January and February. Non-durable goods production in January and February was 1.9 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Coal production rose 39 percent from the previous month, though striking coal miners did not return to work until the last of March—but added only 0.1 percent to the March gain.

Inventories Up

Separately, the Commerce department reported business inventories rose 0.7 percent in February, seasonally adjusted, following upward-revised 0.9 percent for the previous month.

Overall business inventories totalled \$338.25 billion, seasonally adjusted, up \$2.5 billion in January.

The department said business sales increased 3.5 percent in the month to a seasonally adjusted \$236.62 billion following a 1.5 percent decline in February.

Manufacturers' inventories rose 0.7 percent to an adjusted \$179.5 billion, compared with a 0.7 percent increase in January. Wholesale inventories rose 0.1 percent to \$1 billion following a 1 percent increase in January. Wholesale inventories started 1.2 percent in January.

The department also said sales last week rose 1.2 percent from the previous week.

Solar-power satellites were first proposed in 1968 by Peter Glaser, an engineer at Arthur D. Little Inc. Under his plan, a series of huge satellites, each 12 miles long and three miles wide, would be put in orbit 22,000 miles above the Earth. Solar cells would turn the sun's energy into electricity, which would be beamed to Earth in the form of microwaves. These would be converted to electricity and sold to utilities.

Exports accounted for 64.7 percent of automobile sales against 57.5 percent, and 65.8 percent of motorcycle sales against 63.8 percent.

Honda said it expects net profit in the current year to drop 14.4 percent to 15 billion yen, although sales are expected to rise to a record 930 billion yen.

The dividend was unchanged at 9 yen.

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The dividend was unchanged at 9 yen.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 14

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 14

Stocks and Divs. In \$												Stocks and Divs. In \$												Stocks and Divs. In \$						
P/E	Stks.	Stks.	3 p.m.	Prev.	Chg.	P/E	Stks.	Stks.	3 p.m.	Prev.	Chg.	P/E	Stks.	Stks.	3 p.m.	Prev.	Chg.	P/E	Stks.	Stks.	3 p.m.	Prev.	Chg.	P/E	Stks.	Stks.	3 p.m.	Prev.	Chg.	
AAP-24	7	100	99	9	+0.00	AarmRad	22	114	114	56	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	17	17	11	-10	ArfFelt	20	5	5	5	-10	ArfFelt	10	8	8	6	-10	
AAP-22	8	22	21	9	+0.00	Autivo	16	11	105	56	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	7	7	12	+2	ArfFelt	40	4	4	5	-10	ArfFelt	10	4	4	5	-10	
APP-24	6	19	79	76	+0.00	Autivo	16	11	105	56	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	12	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	10	3	3	3	-10	ArfFelt	10	3	3	3	-10	
ASPRD-44	6	14	13	12	+1.00	Autivo	16	11	105	56	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	54	54	51	-3	ArfFelt	10	12	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	10	8	8	7	-10	
AVX-20	25	8	20	19	+0.00	BRT	18	10	116	116	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	5	4	28	+20	ArfFelt	48	23	23	22	+1	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
AVX-33	13	77	250	245	+0.00	BTU	9	26	25	24	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	5	4	28	+20	ArfFelt	48	23	23	22	+1	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
AZL	50	45	45	45	+0.00	Baker	20	6	7	4	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	12	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	48	14	14	13	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
ABM/AM-40	5	2	2	2	+0.00	Baldor	32	15	72	49	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-32	12	2	114	114	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	14	15	14	-10	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Action	6	6	6	6	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-30	7	1	104	104	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-28	6	6	6	6	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-26	5	6	6	6	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-24	4	5	5	5	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-22	3	4	4	4	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-20	2	3	3	3	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-18	1	2	2	2	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-16	0	1	1	1	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-14	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-12	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
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Acme/AM-4	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-2	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-1	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-0	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-1	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-0	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	10	10	104	+0.00	ArfFelt	48	11	12	11	-10	ArfFelt	40	2	2	2	-10	
Acme/AM-0	0	0	0	0	+0.00	BanDeli	11	10	104	1																				

ACROSS
 1 Indian princes
 6 Deficiency
 10 Cockles
 15 Cordon bleu
 19 Father of
 Shamgar
 20 Dust bowl
 21 fugitive
 22 Raven's cry
 23 Goumed
 contemporary
 24 Person to
 whom quota-
 tion is
 attributed
 25 Metric
 measure
 27 Ancien
 ascetics
 28 California city
 east of L.A.
 30 Like some
 currents
 31 Will subject
 33 Hebrew
 months
 35 Sires of
 knights' fights
 36 Top gallant
 — soul
 (contract with
 Satan)
 37 Soft mineral
 43 Commercials
 44 Confine
 45 Carnival lure
 49 Cacophony
 51 Detect
 52 Former
 54 German coin
 55 Wine: Comb.
 56 Team
 57 Brahmin
 59 Candid
 60 Layer
 61 Long-shot odds
 63 — swift
 — radiant ends":
 Watson
 65 Baghdad's
 country: Var.
 66 Aspen or alder
 67 Farmed ex-jockey

ACROSS
 69 Yorkshireman:
 Var.
 70 Valenciennes,
 e.g.
 73 Pitched woo
 75 Fountain
 drinks
 79 African
 cypress
 pine
 80 Notch made by
 a saw
 81 Allowance for
 waste
 83 Easter shrub
 84 Sow's home
 85 Hanging jar at
 Navidad
 87 Greek letters
 88 Falling shun
 of
 90 Clinic clientele
 92 Quotidian
 source
 95 Violinist —
 Bull
 96 Strike hard
 97 Arm armor
 98 Dirk of yore
 99 "Lonesome
 George"
 102 Resort, for
 short
 104 Formosa
 106 Accrues
 108 Keats and
 Sappho
 111 Cargo carrier's
 charge
 114 Passed bills
 116 Of kinship
 118 Gershwin's
 — "Lucille"
 119 Moving force
 120 Osmund
 for one
 121 Clare and
 Henry
 122 British
 machine gun
 123 — Alegre,
 Brazil
 124 Hang fire
 125 Carved stone
 pillar

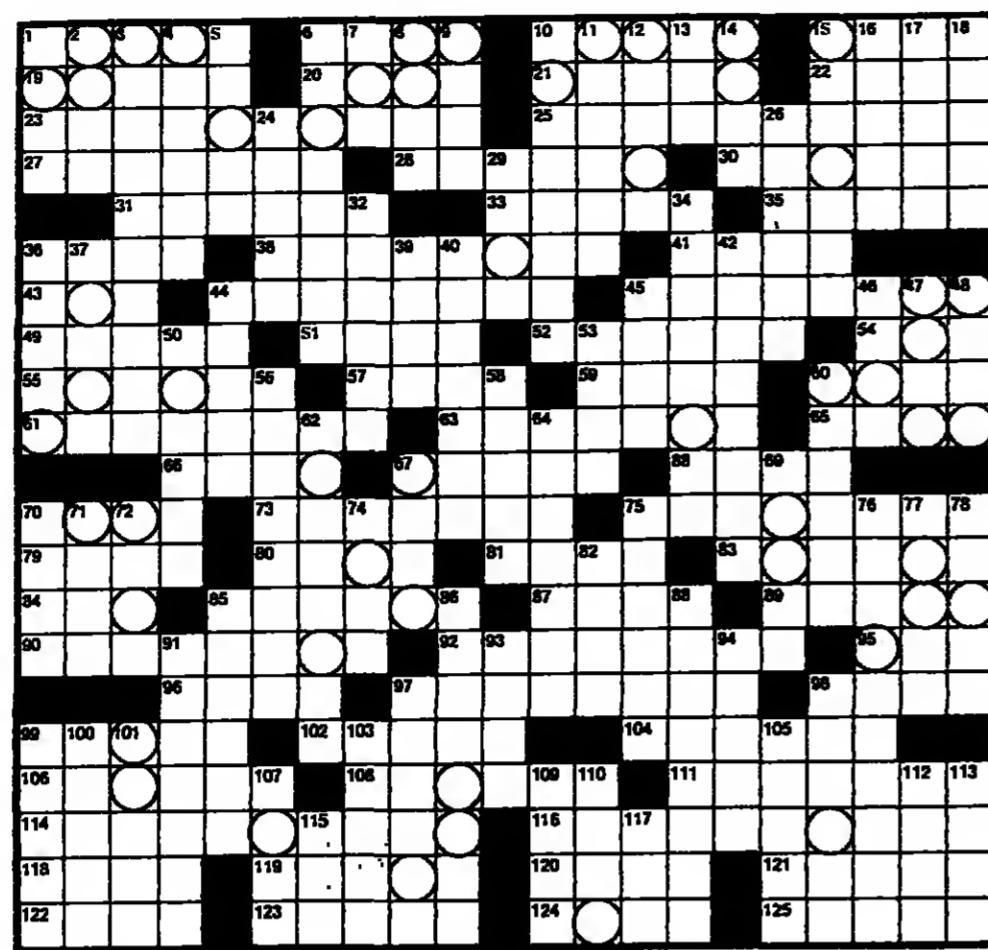
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Circles in the Square

By Jeanette K. Brill

(The circled squares from left to right, starting at the top, contain a quotation.)



DOWN

1 Form by carving
 2 Table-talk items
 3 Impromptu jazz performance
 4 Relaxing
 5 Negative contraction
 6 Seafood delicacies
 7 Hawaiian fish
 8 Diam. x 3.1416
 9 Game akin to lotto
 10 The West
 11 Spheres of action
 12 Sub detector
 13 Use a shuttle
 14 Mishap on ice

15 Synod attendees
 16 Execrates
 17 Choose
 18 Dix and Knos
 19 Beer ingredients
 20 Author of "92 Across"
 21 Spire attachment
 22 Pass
 23 Slender dagger
 24 Arms (soldier)
 25 Sun-dried brick
 26 Matineer idol
 27 Upholstered footstool
 28 Kindhearted
 29 Pharyngeal tissues
 30 Finn's neighbor
 31 Field

32 Gold Rush
 33 Fine oilstone
 34 Soft leather gloves
 35 Author of "John Brown's Body"
 36 Haberdashery item
 37 Sun-dried brick
 38 Potion to dull sorrow
 39 Formal speech
 40 Utterly defeated
 41 Finn and Fleming novel
 42 Madrileño
 43 Enervates

44 Dostoyevsky novel
 45 Mishap on ice

46 Beneficiary
 47 Draft status
 48 Employment
 49 Gold
 50 Name
 51 Fine oilstone
 52 Soft leather
 53 Gloves
 54 Author of "John Brown's Body"
 55 Haberdashery item
 56 Soft leather
 57 Gloves
 58 "John Brown's Body"
 59 Arms (soldier)
 60 Sun-dried brick
 61 Matineer idol
 62 Potion to dull sorrow
 63 Formal speech
 64 Kindhearted
 65 Utterly defeated
 66 Basque's possible ancestor
 67 Finn and Fleming novel
 68 Dostoyevsky novel
 69 Short follower of long
 70 Finn and Fleming novel
 71 Field

72 Jargon

DOWN

74 Domestey Book money
 75 — Mater
 76 Decree
 77 Elizabethan dramatist
 78 Hindu garment
 79 Numerical suffixes
 80 Norman Vincent
 81 and Rembrandt
 82 "Dream" 1937 song
 83 Stately court dance
 84 Formal speech
 85 Matineer idol
 86 "D.O.C." 1937 song
 87 Affront
 88 Stately court dance
 89 Basque's possible ancestor
 90 Smith and Fleming novel
 91 Finn and Fleming novel
 92 Finn and Fleming novel
 93 Finn and Fleming novel
 94 Dostoyevsky novel
 95 Short follower of long
 96 Finn and Fleming novel
 97 Finn and Fleming novel
 98 Stayed to the end
 99 Fish organs
 100 — time (singularly)
 101 G.I. "alarm clock"
 102 Campaign target
 103 Ululates
 104 Jaunt
 105 Arid
 106 Chaney or Nul

PEANUTS

B.

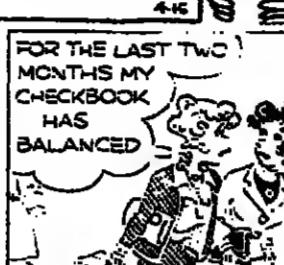
C.



BLONDIE

B.

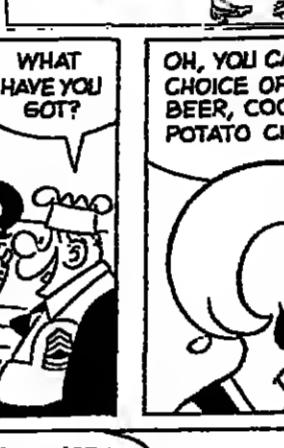
C.



BETTY BAILLEY

A.

B.



ANDY CAPP

A.

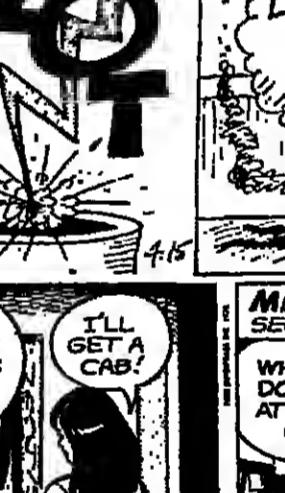
B.



WIZARD OF ID

A.

B.



REX MORGAN

A.

B.



RIP KIRBY

A.

B.



C.

D.



E.

F.

G.

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Challenges Bell to Debate

LaPrade to Fight FBI Dismissal

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Wallace LaPrade, head of the FBI's New York office, yesterday was told that he is being fired because he allegedly lied during an investigation of illegal break-ins by FBI agents who were working for him.

Justice Department spokesmen refused to spell out the charges against Mr. LaPrade, but sources said that he would be discharged after a required 30-day waiting period. In effect, Mr. LaPrade is being charged administratively with acts for which Attorney General Griffin Bell declined to indict him.

Mr. Bell rejected a recommendation from prosecutors last year that Mr. LaPrade, 51, be indicted on perjury charges in connection with grand jury testimony about his role in the "black-bag jobs" in the early 1970s when FBI agents allegedly conducted a series of illegal break-



Wallace LaPrade
ins, mail-openings, and wiretaps as
they sought members of the radical
Weather Underground.

Former acting FBI director Pa-

trick Gray 3d and two other high-ranking aides were indicted Monday by a U.S. grand jury on charges of violating the civil rights of citizens when the FBI officials approved such actions.

Bell Asked to Debate

Mr. LaPrade held a news conference yesterday in New York at which he issued a challenge to Mr. Bell to hold a nationally televised debate. Mr. LaPrade charged that the Carter administration was conducting warrantless investigations similar to that against the Weather Underground.

He claimed, without providing details, that the Palestine Liberation Organization was "in collusion with" the Weather Underground at the time of the break-ins.

Mr. LaPrade said that he was being transferred to FBI headquarters in Washington starting Monday but he would not disclose the proposed disciplinary action. Mr. LaPrade cannot be fired outright but it was reported that Mr. Bell strongly suggested that he resign.

The law requires that Mr. LaPrade have 10 days to answer any charges and then be given an opportunity to appeal the final action.

Mr. LaPrade's public challenge to his superiors worried some FBI officials, because it seemed to be an attempt to stir public concern for other FBI agents who were facing charges for their role in the break-ins.

CIA Proposes Sharing Intelligence With Public

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—CIA Director Stansfield Turner wants to share intelligence information with the public.

Adm. Turner told groups in Columbus, Ohio, and Detroit yesterday of a major departure in the country's traditional policy of keeping such information secret.

"We want to share what information we collect when it can be unclassified," he told the Economic Club of Detroit. "For example, there is economic and political information that we can collect that would be of value to American businessmen."

He said the CIA is ready to expand its intelligence activities to nonmilitary areas that could give taxpayers a "better return on their investment."

In an address at Ohio State University at Columbus, Adm. Turner said the tradition of keeping CIA work secret "is no longer the policy because the public wants to know. We will be speaking more, answering the media more completely and publishing more."

U.S. Technical Lead

Adm. Turner said the Soviet Union, while concentrating heavily on maintaining an extensive spy network, has fallen seriously behind the United States in the technical aspects of intelligence.

He said that satellites and other

Construction Industry Urged to Write to Protest Tax

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 14 (IHT)—"If you really care about what's going to happen in terms of tax legislation in the United States, get those cards and letters coming to your congressmen and senators."

This was the urgent plea to Americans abroad from a group of women who were here this week to explain to members of Congress the hardships and expenses of living overseas and the need for complete revision of the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

And they have to be personal letters, added Patricia Dodge, a member of the group. "You have to sit down with pen or pencil. Don't sit at your typewriter and write that 'canned' letter where everyone in the office signs it." She explained that congressional aides had told her that the "canned" letters were put in "a certain kind of pile" and are read by no one, while personal letters are often read by the congressman or senator and sometimes entered into the Congressional Record.

"We've got only a few weeks to go and we've got to get on the stick," she declared. "We've got to start doing something. We've got to start writing and if we don't do it we're going to make a terrible mistake."

Three-Day Visit

These sentiments were echoed by nearly all the members of the group, who had come from all over the world to present their case to Congress. The effort had been arranged by the Tax Fairness Committee, a lobbying arm of the construction industry. The air fare for the 13 women, all wives of engineers or construction men, was paid by their husbands' companies. However, under U.S. tax laws, these fares will be counted as income and the women and their husbands will have to pay U.S. income taxes on them next year.

The women spent three days on Capitol Hill seeing numerous congressmen, senators and their aides. Generally their reception was good. As Virginia Wipfli put it, "For the most part they were sympathetic...most were aware of the issues...most were eager for facts and figures."

Mrs. Wipfli, who has been abroad with her husband on various construction jobs for the better part of 27 years, added, "We never had an opportunity to stand up for what we believe in. This is my first opportunity."

But, at least one congressional office, that of Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., was neither friendly nor sympathetic. There, Howard Shuman, the senator's administrative aide, did battle with the group for more than an hour. He angered the women with statements such as, "No one pays my rent and Uncle Sam and other taxpayers shouldn't pay yours."

Afterwards the women said that Mr. Shuman did not really listen to them and was primarily interested in presenting his own point of view on the issue, which they saw as unrealistic.

They learned from their visit to Capitol Hill "how complicated it all was," said Katie Weitz. "You wouldn't believe what we have learned" about congressional procedures and complications, said Mrs. Gross.

The group emphasized their plea to Americans abroad to write personal letters to their congressmen, and Kristi Heinsoo suggested sending copies of tax returns.

Vicky Whinnery suggested that Americans who are working abroad because they cannot get jobs in the United States make that point in their letters.



SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT — New York City Mayor Edward Koch greets contestants in Miss USA pageant to be held later this month in South Carolina. After meeting Mr. Koch at City Hall, the beauties continued their tour with a trip to the Empire State Building.

Consumer Curbs on Cancer-Causing Agents

U.S. Outlines Tough Carcinogen Rules

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—The Consumer Product Safety Commission yesterday issued a strongly worded statement outlining standards and criteria that the commission will use to remove or reduce cancer-causing products from consumer products.

The four-point policy on carcinogens sets forth these principles for future action:

• The CPSC has both statutory jurisdiction and a public responsibility to regulate carcinogens found in consumer products that are available for human intake.

• The agency shall not permit known carcinogens to be intentionally added to consumer products if they can be absorbed, inhaled or ingested into the human system.

• If carcinogens are capable of getting into the human system, the CPSC will require that their use be phased out in favor of reasonable substitutes where they exist.

• If no reasonable substitute is available, and there is evidence that elimination of the carcinogenic substance would result in unacceptable economic and social costs, the CPSC will require reduction to the lowest attainable level of risk until substitutes are identified.

Major Step

The exact wording of the policy is to be smoothed out by the staff and approved by the commission later this month. But the action is a major step for the commission.

Italy Avalanche Kills 2

UDINE, Italy, April 14 (Reuters)—Two frontier guards were killed and two injured yesterday in an avalanche near the Austrian-Italian frontier post at Pramollo, police said.

The policy calls on the agency to take action on any substances confirmed to be carcinogens by the National Cancer Institute or other laboratories.

In February the NCI completed tests on 253 chemicals for carcinogen content. Reports on the chemicals are being forwarded to the commission for nonintervention, to be followed by a formal statement.

After receiving each report the commission will determine whether the substance is contained in any consumer products under the commission's jurisdiction and will collect all available data on the substance.

Weicker Quits S. Korea Probe

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Sen. Lowell Weicker resigned today from the Senate's investigation of the South Korean influence-buying scandal, accusing leaders of the probe of "a maze of parliamentary evasiveness."

They learned from their visit to Capitol Hill "how complicated it all was," said Katie Weitz. "You wouldn't believe what we have learned" about congressional procedures and complications, said Mrs. Gross.

The group emphasized their plea to Americans abroad to write personal letters to their congressmen, and Kristi Heinsoo suggested sending copies of tax returns.

Vicky Whinnery suggested that Americans who are working abroad because they cannot get jobs in the United States make that point in their letters.

Harrod's Robbery Turns Into Murder

LONDON, April 14 (UPI)—Police investigating a \$152,000 holdup in Harrod's department store by gun-toting bandits who sent customers scattering in panic said today the case had taken on another dimension: murder.

Scotland Yard disclosed a body was found in the gang's getaway taxi and said the dead man had been killed by a shotgun blast to the chest. The dead man was thought to have been a member of the gang that robbed the store Thursday.

Hungary Crash Kills 16

BUDAPEST, April 14 (UPI)—At least 16 persons were killed and five seriously injured when a train crashed through a barrier and into a jammed waiting room, the MTI news agency reported today.

4 Liberals Waiving

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Four liberal Democrats are threatening to withdraw their support for the second Panama Canal treaty unless the Senate declares that the United States has no intention of intervening in Panama's internal affairs.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.,

and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., are threatening to withdraw their support for the second Panama Canal treaty unless the Senate declares that the United States has no intention of intervening in Panama's internal affairs.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., and Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., are threatening to withdraw their support for the second Panama Canal treaty unless the Senate declares that the United States has no intention of intervening in Panama's internal affairs.

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Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn

Vance's Modest Hopes

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is in the midst of another of the Carter administration's wanderings with, it is reported, only modest hopes for diplomatic results. Since Mr. Vance will tackle the problem of reconciling assorted Rhodesians (and their neighbors) as well as that of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is a very sensible approach. Both issues are tangled and thorny.

The apparent essential in Africa is to bring together the black guerrillas, with their supporters in the nearby Front Line states, and the black moderates within Rhodesia as well as the whites with whom they are cooperating. This would be difficult enough, but there's also the matter of the roles to be played by Britain, which once included, and still claims, Rhodesia in the Commonwealth, and the United States, which is not only seeking an adjustment of the expiring colonialism of Africa but competing, in that effort, with the Soviet Union.

The latter, of course, has a different concept of bringing Africa into freedom from the old imperialism. It wants Marxist states, and it is using arms and Cuban manpower to achieve that goal. That this has a marked resemblance to the way in which the old imperialists brought Africa under their control is obvious enough. But since Moscow (and Havana) call it liberation, and many Africans believe them, the alignment of new nations in the Dark Continent is a very complicated proceeding—at least from the U.S. point of view.

This is a subject that Mr. Vance will

doubtless take with him to Moscow, and it will certainly affect the mood if not the hard facts of discussions over a new arms limitation agreement. On the latter, the Soviet spokesmen seem curiously optimistic, despite their contention that cold war protagonists in the United States have raised difficulties. And the optimism is not only curious because of the continuing hassle over the neutron bomb and events in Africa. The case of Arkady Shevchenko also troubles the Soviet-U.S. atmosphere.

The matter of the under-secretary-general of the United Nations, the highest office held by a Soviet appointee in the world organization, is still a very perplexing one. But what has made it a potential obstacle for Mr. Vance is the panicky simplification that Moscow placed on it, attacking the United States for allegedly detaining Mr. Shevchenko in temper and phrases that evoke memories of the early 1950s.

Now, if "linkage"—the concatenation of diverse national policies from the Horn of Africa to the Belgrade arguments over human rights—were to determine the success or failure of Mr. Vance's mission to Moscow, the prospects would be less than modest. But some links are weaker than others, and perhaps one, perhaps SALT, may be the one that breaks. If so, it could lead to progress in other areas as well as providing an agreement that is good in itself. That, at least, is what Mr. Vance—and many, many more—are certainly hoping now.

National Security Surveillance

No one ever thought it would be easy to draft a good foreign intelligence wiretapping and eavesdropping bill. The conflict seemed almost beyond resolution. On the one side stood the need of the government to obtain secretly the information about the activities inside this country of foreign governments and their agents. On the other was the necessity to protect against unnecessary intrusions on the privacy of Americans. But after more than three years of study and negotiations, committees in both houses of Congress are now close to producing legislation that strikes a fair and workable balance between those interests.

It became clear some time ago that Congress would have to act in this field. Wiretaps, mail covers and burglaries have been undertaken against U.S. officials, private citizens and organizations in the name of national security. Some of those may have had—by some stretch of the imagination—something to do with legitimate foreign intelligence or counterintelligence. But most were designed to obtain, for someone in the government, information of a purely political or personal nature. Almost all of those activities violated the spirit—and, in our view, the letter as well—of the Fourth Amendment's bar against unreasonable searches.

But the executive branch insisted there was a constitutional difference between searches for intelligence data and those for evidence of crime. And the White House, under Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford as well as earlier occupants, argued that every president had an inherent right to order whatever kind of surveillance he thought necessary to protect the national security. Those were the justifications for wiretaps and electronic bugs aimed at officials who might have leaked news stories, reporters who might have received those leaks, civil rights leaders who were planning demonstrations and politicians whose political activities were of interest.

Under the legislation that has been approved by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and by a subcommittee of its counterpart in the House, those activities

would be illegal unless authorized by a federal judge or—in case of an extreme emergency—approved by a judge within 24 hours after surveillance started. Although the Carter administration is still arguing in a current espionage case that presidents have an inherent power to act on their own, it has withdrawn the Nixon-Ford insistence that Congress specifically recognize that power.

That withdrawal was the first step toward a good foreign intelligence bill. The second was the acceptance by the major intelligence agencies of the principle that in most cases judges should use a regular Fourth Amendment standard in deciding whether to grant requests for wiretapping and eavesdropping warrants. That means that if the government wants to tap the phone of a U.S. citizen in a national security case, it will have to convince the judge a crime has been or is about to be committed—the same showing it would have to make in any other criminal case.

There are many exceptions in both bills. Surveillance of employees of foreign governments is one, for example. But almost all of them seem to be aimed at situations in which only legitimate foreign intelligence information is being sought. In those cases, the judges can issue warrants on far less information than would be required under regular Fourth Amendment standards.

There are still big differences between the bill that is ready for the Senate floor and the one that was passed by the House subcommittee. On most points of contention, the House version seems preferable. Among other things, it brings more cases under the tighter, criminal standard, and it requires greater efforts by the government to minimize the interception of innocent conversations. But both bills are a large stride toward getting the kind of legislation on the books that is essential to ensure that the intelligence agencies do not get out of hand again. They bode well for the other legislation that is still needed—new charters for the intelligence agencies and protections against unnecessary surveillance for U.S. citizens abroad.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Economy: Storm Warnings

The storm clouds gathering over the U.S. economy will not have been dispelled by President Carter's recent statement. The main U.S. concern is inflation, which has shown signs of reviving in the past few months. President Carter's anti-inflation policy remains a thing of shreds and patches, a mixture of jawboning and cajoling. European concern on the other hand, focuses directly on the U.S. trade gap, the immediate cause of the dollar's precipitate and unnerving decline. The gap shows no sign of closing. From Europe's point of view, it is essential that the United States should do something as soon as possible to curb its energy

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 15, 1903

LONDON—It is reported on good authority that when the report of the Cancer Commission appears it will be found to recommend the "electric high-frequency treatment." However, inquiries show that although very careful and protracted experiments are being made in London with high-frequency currents of electricity on patients suffering from varying forms of cancer, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to permit a statement defining the effects of the treatment.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1928

PARIS—Jules Verne, the prophetic story-teller, in a paper read before the Académie at Amiens in 1890, described the New York Herald of the year 2890. In this paper Verne describes the telephone and television as the basis of future journalism. The news, he said, will not be printed but heard and seen. This would cost but a few cents and subscribers would number millions. The "Earth" Herald would be located in 16,823 Avenue of Universal City, capital of the United States of the Two Americas.



Ingrates! You Let Them Vote and the Next Thing, They Want Their Ballots Counted.

Is Anybody in Charge?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—On the night

Vance started his long journey to southern Africa and the Soviet Union this week, he dined privately with Senators Ribicoff of Connecticut, Kennedy of Massachusetts and Church of Idaho. They talked about what the Congress might do about Panama, the Middle East and nuclear arms control while he was away.

Vance didn't know what might happen in his absence, and the senators couldn't tell him. For the Congress is playing an increasingly important and unpredictable role in the conduct of foreign and defense policy and nobody is in charge.

Almost any determined minority in the House or Senate can now block Carter's energy policy, trade policy, foreign aid policy, or military arms control policy. So how could Vance be sure what to negotiate—for example with the Russians or the Rhodesians or the South Africans—when he was not even sure of support from his own Congress?

Also on the day Vance left, the administration's Panama treaties—and indirectly its relations with the rest of Latin America—were in jeopardy because a freshman senator from Arizona, Dennis DeConcini, had introduced an amendment that would authorize the United States to intervene with force anytime in the next century if the canal were closed for any reason. The Senate approved, but Panama was outraged.

Cyprus Issue

Likewise, the administration's policy of restoring arms shipments to Turkey—and some kind of coherence into its eastern Mediterranean policy—has been blocked primarily because of the opposition of Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the Democratic whip in the House, who has strong emotional ties to Greece, and bitterly resents Turkey's use of U.S. weapons to overwhelm the Greeks on the island of Cyprus.

This has been a problem since the beginning of the Republic but is now developing into a fundamental institutional and even philosophical crisis.

The Founding Fathers felt that the sharp division of equal powers between the executive and legislative branches of the government was the foundation stone of the U.S. political system. And the excessive and corrupting use of presidential power in Vietnam and Watergate has contributed to this view and started the Congress into demanding closer supervision and even control over the president and his policies overseas.

But the question now is whether the understandable reaction to the excesses of Vietnam and Watergate has gone too far, and is beginning to cut down the privacy, flexibility, clarity and authority essential to the effective conduct of the nation's foreign policy.

For example, Washington is now getting into serious trouble with the West Germans over economic policy and nuclear reactor policy; with the Israelis and the Arab states over Middle East policy; with Japan over trade policy; and with the Russians over the control of military arms—on all of which powerful lobbies in the Congress are now exercising extraordinary influence.

The general complaint of our allies and even our adversaries is that nobody can be sure of Carter's policies or of congressional support

even when the President makes up his mind. Feeling that all these problems are beyond the control of the President and the executive branch, foreign governments are increasingly working through the political lobbies, the big law firms in Washington and the special-interest groups that have their powerful supporters on Capitol Hill.

There is a related problem. All this tugging and hauling between the White House and the Congress and between Washington and other capitals not only makes news but tends to dominate the news and creates an atmosphere of confusion, indecision, and incoherence.

The American newspaper editors have been here all week, and their main questions seemed to be what was the matter with Carter's "leadership," rather than whether any president could make the system work under present conditions.

This theme of presidential fecklessness in the U.S. press was immediately picked up by the newspapers and television reporters in the free nations and by the propaganda apparatus in Moscow and the other Communist capitals. So that doubts about Carter's intentions and leadership have now become the topic of worldwide speculation in the middle of critical decisions over arms control, peace in the Middle East and Africa, and the future of economic and financial policy in the major industrial nations.

There is no lack of discussion of these problems in Washington. The President is conscious of the divisions within the Congress, of the decline in party loyalty, and of the reduced authority of party leaders and committee chairmen in the House and Senate.

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The leaders of Congress are likewise aware of their own divisions and shortcomings and of their increasing ability to determine fundamental policies like energy, taxes or Panama, on which they cannot agree. And of course the press is always conscious of everybody's faults, sometimes even including its own.

The play of force between Congress and the President; the rising influence of special-interest lobbies; the constant emphasis on the negative and on the trivial rather than on the essential elements in the news—all this has to be taken into account when we talk about "leadership" and progress or failure in politics here today. This is not something Mr. Carter or anybody else body else on the political stage can correct by some intellectual coherence or personal magnetism. It is a built-in problem of the structure of politics.

George F. Kennan wrote in his latest book, "The Cloud of Danger," that "it is advisable for societies, as for individuals, to take a realistic account of weaknesses they cannot control and handicaps they cannot overcome... If there is going to be a heightened role of Congress in the foreign affairs process, with all that means in the way of the loss of privacy and flexibility and the enhanced influence of lobbies and other organized minorities on policy formulation, then the implications of this state of affairs for America's performance as a participant in world politics should be recognized and the attendant lessons taken into account."

"Whoever insists on playing card games with all his cards face up on the table should avoid the fancier and more expensive game of poker. Whoever cannot help but signal to the outside world precisely how he

is going to behave over long periods in advance, and binds himself to behave just that way and no other, should not entertain illusions as to the amount of day-by-day influence he is going to be able to exert on other governments: for the latter will long since have perceived, and made allowance for, the narrow limits of his freedom of action."

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est Who Came to Dine
stery at White House

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—For Robert Sowa, it was the used-car dealer story. He was in the White House that day night, dining on state dinner for the President.

Democrat Sowa, 46, was a White House guest list identity as "Robert Sowa, Manchester, N.H., state representative." In fact, however, he has never been a member of the New Hampshire legislature. The only Robert Sowa ever elected to the state legislature is a used-car dealer from Manchester until his conviction last year for bilking an insurance company of \$3,825 over a 1970 Chevrolet with master key.

He was 32, reported the car stolen

and sold in 1976, "when he knew that it

was a used-car lot in Manchester

and that he had no record of his

activities as a used-car dealer," authorities said. He was

convicted for "theft by deception," a

social and false reporting of a

misdeemeanor, early last

and pleaded guilty to both

charges.

Negotiated Plea

"It was a negotiated plea," Hills-

ton County Attorney Ray

McDonald said. "Part of the

thing McDonald was that he resign

as soon as he did."

McDonald, who now runs a used-car

lot in Manchester under a

new name, could not be reached for

comment. State Rep. Chris Spiro

of Manchester, a Democratic minority

leader in the New Hampshire House,

explained it this way:

When he was an early supporter of

Rep. Spiro's 20th century

effort, he was a member of the

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London Theater

A Chart of Postwar Disillusionment

By John Walker

LONDON, April 14 (IHT)—David Hare's new play, "Plenty," at the National's Lyttelton Theatre is a bitter study of resentment and disillusion with postwar Britain that makes sense only with its last sunlit scene.

It begins at night with a young English girl, working for the SOE in occupied France, waiting in a field for a parachute drop. The scenes that follow, spanning 20 years, have the claustrophobic quality of a descent through the circles of hell, one dark, repressive interior following another.

These shabby settings and elegant drawing rooms in which diplomats practice their impeccable hypocrisies mirror the inner confusion of Susan, the play's central character, as she withdraws further into herself, away from the mean spirit of the times, to remember those wartime moments when there was bravery and idealism.

But what she, and by implication British society, has lost is only fully revealed in the final scene, set in France at the end of the war.

And it is a glimpse of paradise, a brave new world of sunlight and green thoughts, of beauty and happiness. This young girl's vision of a future in which the English will not hide their true feelings is made es-

pecially moving by the acting of Kate Nelligan.

End of Her Tether

A moment before, in the penultimate scene, we had seen her as a woman in her middle 30s and at the end of her tether, alone in a grubby hotel room, having abandoned her husband and all her possessions.

Then, as the walls of the room lift away to reveal the sunlit fields of France just after dawn, she flings onto the stage as an 18-year-old girl, full of a dewy enthusiasm and a belief in a new order abroad to the world.

Hare's play charts her growing disillusion with the postwar world and her gradual mental breakdown. She finds herself inhabiting a shifty society, full of substitutes for the real thing—even the eggs are powdered.

Her intelligence and spirit is put to base uses—writing advertising copy to sell inferior shoes. Not even the Suez crisis, which she feels will be the final purgation of old ways, changes things.

While Susan holds center-stage, in Miss Nelligan's fine performance, at the same time Hare's play allows for ambivalent feelings toward her.

As in Arnold Wesker's "Chicken Soup With Barley" at the Shaw Theatre, with which this play has certain affinities, the heroine's uncompromising attitude destroys those nearest to her.

Ability for Failure Susan's great-

est talent appears to be for unsavory liaisons with men. One drops dead on her at an awkward moment; a stranger she chooses to father her child proves infertile and a nuisance; and her husband is precisely the type of man she most hates: a weak-willed, rich diplomat with a great ability for failure and compromise.

But the play, like Wesker's, is not always successful in relating the disintegration of a character's inner life to a wider social unease. It is, however, clever, ferociously witty and deftly staged, by Hare himself, in a succession of short cinematic scenes.

Stephen Moore, as Susan's long-suffering husband, gives another of his excellent portrayals of good-natured ineptitude and there is some fine support from Basil Henson as a smooth diplomat and David Schofield as the petty crook who tries to impregnate her.

At London's newest art complex, the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith, there is the remarkable Japanese troupe Tenbosajiki in Shuji Terayama's "Directions to Servants," inspired by Jonathan Swift's saurial squib.

The play resembles a hallucinatory dream seen as Artaud might have had, a succession of startling and bizarre happenings by a superbly disciplined group of actors.

From the opening, in which a naked man is dressed in a wig and moustached by a clanking machine, the stage is filled by elaborate tableaux or convulsive movements on the general theme of a society in which there are servants but no masters.

Terayama claims, in a program note, that it is his intention to show that "the tragedy is not the absence of the master, but the servants' need for a master."

The effect, though, is more totalitarian than that. When the theater is plunged into darkness and percussive music blares and actors scream and thump, the experience is reminiscent of the brow-beating of the Living Theater.

The work is in Japanese, but a translation does little to clarify the action, since the dialogue consists of surrealist whimsy.

Those with time to spare should enjoy Shared Experience at the Theatre Upstairs in their formidable undertaking of retelling Charles Dickens's "Bleak House" in a sequence of four plays.



SHOEING OFF—Artist Eric Appel displays his contribution to the Great American Foot Exhibit, which opens this weekend at the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York.

The Art Market

A Conservative Trend Grows Quickly

By Sourou Melikian

LONDON, April 14 (IHT)—The conservative trend that first made itself felt in transactions on paintings (IHT March 4-5) is spreading fast. It is now affecting such unexpected areas as Greek, Roman and West Asiatic antiquities.

This season's first important sale, held Monday at Sotheby's, was characterized by a return to art forms traditionally admired by Westerners. The overwhelming preference was given to European over the more typically Eastern antiquities.

A substantial group of marble carvings of the Roman Empire period was laid on the block for the first time this year. They all fetched high prices, sometimes surprisingly so.

A damaged male torso—one thigh was broken just under the hip, the other slightly over the knee and both arms were, as usual, missing—rose to £4,950. For a piece of the 1st or 2nd century that offers little artistic interest in its present condition, this is a lot of money.

Another torso of the same period and style, its appeal enhanced by the folds of a draped garment hanging on the back, but marred by a nastily decayed surface, was very expensive, £4,180, three times the estimate given by Sotheby's. Both prices reflect the growing demand by interior decorators for large-size carvings.

Reclining Figure

The trend was strong enough to boost some pieces which were undesirable from the standpoint of the archaeologist or simply the art lover. A typical item was a large composite carving consisting of the body of a reclining figure.

As the art market has grown, the thief himself has matured, said New York City Police Detective Robert Volpe. Volpe said burglars who used to steal jewelry now are turning to art and antiques.

He said there is cooperation among the criminal element involved in art theft. This international network, he said, often operates along the lines used by organized crime for narcotics. "There's a relationship between the two...networks," Volpe said, although he added that they did not necessarily involve the same people.

Baer noted that, like narcotics, art is international in value. An American organized crime figure who owes \$500,000 to someone in Europe, perhaps in payment for narcotics, may find it easier to pay with stolen paintings than with money, he said.

Those interviewed agreed there is no such thing as a typical art thief.

"Some thieves are knowledgeable," said a spokesman for the Art Dealers' Association of America Inc., who asked not to be identified. "but many art crimes are committed by people who do not

know much about art."

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A Picasso watercolor stolen Wednesday from a Rochester, N.Y., museum was valued at \$150,000. There are too comprehensive statistics on the worth of art stolen every year, but the total is rising. Alan Baer, executive director of the International Association of Art Security, said it is in excess of \$25 million. Other experts have put the value near \$1 billion.

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Another outstanding portrait,

After that, the prices for high-quality pieces seemed almost reasonable. An outstanding marble head of a young man with the shadow of a smile, indicating the hand of a Greek rather than a Roman sculptor, as stated in the catalogue, made £1,650—two and a half times the pre-sale estimate, which however was too low for such a fine piece.

Another outstanding portrait,

These high prices make all the more significant the total disregard in which a very fine marble head of the 3rd century held. Although based on Roman prototypes, it has that stylization of the northern Syrian school that sometimes anticipates Western Romanesque art.

With its eyes lifted skyward and its touch of naivete, it is far removed from the classical ideal and failed to rise above £374. The ludicrous

grating of fringe benefits.

low price reflects the current back to the familiar brands of a similar contrast will be served when it comes to bronze pottery of the 1st millennium.

Greek art sold splendidly, or with a marvelous patina or ornament other than its tiny handles brought £792, a huge sum for such a small ordinary Minutes later, what was the most desirable antiquity, a small bronze BC or early 8th century BC, some £3,500, 50 per cent more than the price one would have expected.

In contrast, bronzes from the period or earlier from the province of Luristan went down. An excellent bowl decorated with ibex sold for £1,150, three times the estimate given by Sotheby's. Both prices reflect the growing demand by interior decorators for large-size carvings.

Finest of all, three lots, below the lowest estimate, north Iran fired much worse, selling

generally closer to £30 or £40 than the £100 price.

Greco-Roman figures of a

young man, may have had the same provenance. The hand was universal in the 1st century in the Roman Empire but the handling of the features had a

Greek feel. Indeed, both portraits

and also a beautiful female torso of the same period, which was knocked down at £4,950, have that special subtlety in the modeling of body and face that often characterized Hellenistic sculpture from the Aegean areas in what is now Turkey, particularly the Izmir and Aphrodisias areas. At £1,355, the female head was one of the better buys in the sale.

Egyptian art, on the other hand, has long been accepted in the Western tradition as

leaving its mark on European art, but the handling of the features had a

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Some Mysteries Remain On Malevitch's Motives

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, April 14 (IHT)—For the centenary of the birth of Casimir Malevitch, Beaubourg is holding an exhibition (Centre Georges Pompidou, to May 15) of more than 230 items, including 46 paintings by the Russian artist, which have been assembled from all over Europe and from the United States and the Soviet Union. Considering the large store of unknown work still stored in his own country, what has been sent from there hardly amounts to much.

Malevitch, who died in 1935, remains something of a mystery. Not only was part of his work destroyed, but also he frequently antedated his work in the last years of his life to escape censure.

He comes to mind especially as the founder of suprematism and the author of a number of monolithic icons which it seems possible to understand simultaneously in

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, April 14 (IHT)—This is now New York Times critics' new films:

"Baroque," a French film directed by Andre Techine, "is a world so thriller that cares less about the fundamental mechanics of murder, blackmail and physical intimidation than it does about such weighty subjects as redemption and resurrection," Vincent Canby says. It stars Isabelle Adjani as the girl friend of a boxer (Gérard Depardieu) who is hired to say he had a homosexual affair with a candidate in an election. The boxer is killed and Miss Adjani falls in love with the hood who killed him, also played by Depardieu. Canby says Techine's film "have a way of starting off very well and then slowly congealing into stiff intellectualized attitudes that have less to do with art than with its interpretation."

London Hotel Strike Reported Stalled

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—A strike at Claridge's hotel was in its fifth day today, and a union official said there was deadlock and forecast that the strike could spread to hotels throughout London.

Jerry Tilston, an organizer of the General and Municipal Workers Union, said that his meeting with the management proved "a complete and utter waste of time. We have not moved at all."

He said no further meeting is planned and the union might call out its 12,500 members in London to support of the dispute.

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CHAGALL - DALI - DUFY - ERNST - GRIS - KLEE
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and Thursday, 27th April, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Friday, 28th April, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Saturday, 29th April, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Sunday, 30th April, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Monday, 1st May, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Tuesday, 2nd May, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Wednesday, 3rd May, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Thursday, 4th May, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

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and Saturday, 6th May, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Sunday, 7th May, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

and Monday, 8th May, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

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Kennecott Copper Corporation

How The Opposition Group's Promises Could Affect Your Investment In Kennecott

Important Information From Your Management

In what we believe to be your own best interests, we urge you to consider carefully the following information — and how it could affect your investment in Kennecott.

The opposition group, being financed by Curtiss-Wright, is attempting to get your vote to turn over control of the Kennecott Board of Directors to Mr. Berner and the other Curtiss-Wright candidates. They want you to believe that if elected — and if they could sell off your most profitable division, Carborundum*, for approximately \$567,000,000 — they would distribute, one way or another, \$663,000,000 of your Company's assets.

*Carborundum has had 16 consecutive years of record sales. Its earnings for 1977 were at record levels. Over the last 16 years — since Mr. Wendel became President — its compound rate of growth has been at an average annual rate of 10%.

Your Board of Directors and Management believe the Curtiss-Wright "program" cannot be achieved.

You must decide whether you can believe their campaign promise when:

Curtiss-Wright has admitted in its soliciting material that it has "not made a detailed study of the consequences to Kennecott of the program" and Mr. Berner has admitted to your Management that he did not have the necessary information to determine what is in the best interests of Kennecott stockholders.

It is clear to us from the opposition group's soliciting material and a press conference called by Mr. Berner that the promised "program" is based on a false foundation. While the forced sale of Peabody "yielded approximately \$980,000,000 in present value" prior to the purchase of Carborundum, the Curtiss-Wright "program" assumes that all of such funds would be available for distribution to stockholders or for use in Kennecott's business. Their "program" further assumes that, after their proposed distribution, Kennecott's metal operations would be left with approximately \$317 million more in assets than at the time Kennecott owned Peabody. In our judgment both these assumptions are false; the opposition group ignores the fact that \$235,000,000 of the Peabody proceeds were used to reduce indebtedness.

This simply means that even if all of the opposition group's other premises are assumed to be correct and constant, then without this \$235,000,000, in order for Kennecott to repurchase one-half of its outstanding stock with the resources assumed by the opposition group's soliciting material, the purchase price would have to be reduced by more than \$14.17 per share — from the promised \$40.00 to less than \$25.83 per share.

The Curtiss-Wright group does not face another fact — that substantial additional funds are unavailable for distribution due to negative cash flow from metal operations incurred since the divestiture of Peabody as a result of the depressed level of copper prices.

If these substantial additional funds are unavailable, and they would be unavailable if the metal operations were to have the minimum amount of assets indicated in the opposition group's proxy soliciting material, then the purchase price of 50% of Kennecott shares would have to be still further reduced from the \$25.83 price.

The Curtiss-Wright group also does not face the fact — that their "program" would result in a default under Kennecott's loan agreement — and would trigger the repayment of \$234 million of existing indebtedness.

Even if they were able to keep their campaign promise they would leave Kennecott as a company with virtually no current earnings, a substantial negative cash flow from operations, over \$600 million in indebtedness and a net worth \$600 million less than that of your present Company — at a time when the copper industry is affected by very adverse price and inventory conditions.*

*This is based on the assumption that such a program were implemented now and Carborundum is sold for its purchase price and the difference between that and your distribution is made by borrowing.

Important: If your Kennecott stock is held in the name of a bank, broker or nominee, only they can execute a proxy on your behalf. To assure that your shares are represented at the Annual Meeting in favor of Management, we urge you to telephone the party responsible for your account and direct him to execute a BLUE proxy on your behalf. If you have any difficulty in voting your shares, please call (collect) your Company at (212) 687-5800 or D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550.

Would you want to be an investor in such a company?

If the opposition group has their way you may have to be such an investor — since their "program", even if it could be implemented, contemplates the purchase of only 50% of Kennecott's outstanding stock. Under those circumstances, you should ask yourself what your investment would then be worth.

There is no indication that Curtiss-Wright's candidates — fourteen of whom are not Kennecott stockholders — have made any more of a "study" than Mr. Berner. Indeed, Curtiss-Wright announced on March 23, 1978 that all of its opposition group had approved their plan advocating the sale of Carborundum and distribution of the proceeds even before three of its candidates had "confirmed" that they would be candidates and on the same day six others first "confirmed" that they became candidates.

Your Board of Directors and Management believe that all the information relating to Kennecott needed to determine the feasibility of any such plan is publicly available. This includes the information referred to above which Mr. Berner and his slate have ignored. Based on this information, your Board believes that Curtiss-Wright's "program" is misconceived, completely unrealistic and not in your best interests. In fact, your Board of Directors believes that to adopt any such "program" would be reckless and would seriously jeopardize Kennecott's stockholders, its public debenture holders and Kennecott itself.

In his effort to get the Curtiss-Wright opposition group elected, Mr. Berner has also resorted to a vitriolic personal attack on your Management. Using what we believe was unjustified invective and misleading statements, he complains about actions taken before Curtiss-Wright owned even a single share of Kennecott stock.

We urge you not to be misled by these tactics.

We believe the issue before you is simple. Should you vote to turn over control of your Board of Directors to the Curtiss-Wright slate in the hope that they will somehow be able to keep their campaign promises or should you support your experienced and qualified Board in their efforts to build Kennecott in the interests of all stockholders.

We strongly urge you to support the Management nominees by signing, dating and mailing the BLUE proxy promptly. Remember — your latest dated proxy is the one that counts.

Thank you.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Sincerely,

W.H. Wendel
WILLIAM H. WENDEL
President

Frank R. Milliken
FRANK R. MILLIKEN
Chairman

April 12, 1978

CAUTION

In their attempt to obtain control of your Board of Directors, the opposition group is now circulating an article about Kennecott from a semi-monthly periodical, which article we charge is biased and false and misleading in numerous respects. This periodical has a lower number of subscribers than Kennecott has stockholders. The same issue which contained the Kennecott article — being circulated by Curtiss-Wright — also included an independent appraisal of the general financial condition of 1900 listed issues of public companies. You should know that this periodical gave Kennecott a higher rating than Curtiss-Wright.

Jackson's 3-Run Homer Leads Yanks to Victory Over Chicago

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—World Series hero Reggie Jackson picked up yesterday where he left off last season in Yankee Stadium with a first-inning, three-run homer that touched off a shower of candy bars and pushed the New York Yankees to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Jackson, who crippled the Los Angeles Dodgers in the final game of the World Series by hitting home runs in his last three at-bats, slammed his first this season off Wilbur Wood after a walk to Willie Randolph and Mickey Rivers' in-

field hit. Jackson connected on a 2-0 count. Jackson struck out four times in Milwaukee on Wednesday.

The White Sox picked winner Ron Guidry for both of their runs in the second inning on Eric Soderholm's double and singles by Wayne Norhagen, Don Kessinger and Jim Moore.

Angels 1, Twins 0

At Anaheim, Joe Rudi hit a full-count pitch over the left-field wall with one out in the bottom of the 11th inning to give California a 1-0 victory over the Minnesota twins in

a game that was just two outs from being suspended by curfew. Rudy's second homer of the year came off loser Tom Johnson. The victory went to Dave Laroche.

A's 3, Mariners 1

At Oakland, Gary Alexander hit a two-run homer with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give Oakland a 3-1 victory over Seattle and extend the A's winning streak to four games. Steve Staggs opened the ninth with a walk, went to second on a sacrifice by Mario Guerrero and scored when Alexander hit his second homer of the season deep into the left-field stands. It was Alexander's third winning hit of the season.

Reds 7, Giants 6

At Cincinnati, Rick Auerbach's pinch-hit double in the 13th inning scored Ray Knight from first, and Cincinnati defeated San Francisco, 7-6. With one out, Knight drew a walk from John Curtis and raced home when Auerbach doubled to the left-field wall on his first swing of the season.

Cardinals 6, Pirates 5

At St. Louis, Ted Simmons and Keith Hernandez hit run-scoring doubles in a three-run first inning and Mike Phillips tripled home two runs in the third to help the St. Louis a 6-5 victory over Pittsburgh. The Cardinals scored all their runs off Bert Blyleven, who was cuffed for eight hits in six innings. St. Louis right-hander Eric Rasmussen checked Pittsburgh on three hits, one a home run by Bill Robinson in the fourth inning, until the Pirates scored three runs in the seventh.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Milwaukee	5	8	1.000	—	
Detroit	4	1	.467	1	
Cleveland	3	2	.500	2	
Seattle	2	3	.389	2	
New York	2	4	.333	2	
Thurds	1	4	.200	4	
Baltimore	0	5	.000	5	
West					
California	5	2	.714	—	
Oakland	5	2	.714	—	
Kansas City	2	1	.750	16	
Chicago	4	2	.667	12	
Minnesota	2	3	.400	12	
Texas	2	3	.400	12	
Seattle	2	7	.222	4	
Thursday's Games					
New York 4, Chicago 2					
California 6, Minnesota 4					
Oakland 3, Seattle 1					
Only games scheduled					
Friday's Games					
Detroit (Sloan 6-1) of Toronto (Gorvin 1-1)					
Albuquerque (Soriano 1-0) of Baltimore (Merrill 0-1)					
Texas (Alexander 6-1) of Boston (Eckersley 0-1)					
Seattle (House 6-1) of Minnesota (Zahn 0-1)					
Cleveland (Whe 6-1) of Kansas City (Sullivan 0-1)					
California (Kraus 1-0) of Oakland (Wirth 0-1)					
Only games scheduled					
Saturday's Games					
Detroit vs. Toronto					
Albuquerque vs. Baltimore					
Chicago vs. New York					
Seattle vs. Minnesota					
California vs. Cleveland					
Thursday's Games					
Seattle (Kraus 1-0) of Minnesota (Wirth 0-1)					
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Albuquerque vs. Baltimore					
Chicago vs. New York					
Seattle vs. Minnesota					
California vs. Cleveland					
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
East					
SL. Louis	4	2	.571	—	
New York	4	2	.571	—	
Philadelphia	3	2	.500	1	
Montreal	2	3	.389	1	
Baltimore	2	4	.333	1	
West					
Seattle	4	1	.800	—	
Los Angeles	4	2	.667	16	
San Francisco	3	2	.500	20	
San Diego	2	3	.400	4	
Houston	2	5	.250	4	
Astros	1	4	.200	4	
Thursday's Games					
Chicago 2, San Francisco 6					
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5					
Only games scheduled					
Friday's Games					
Philadelphia (Riggs 0-0) of Chicago (Prym 0-0)					
New York (Zachry 1-0) of Montreal (May 0-0)					
Atlanta (Rutledge 0-1) of Los Angeles (Lisen 1-0)					
Philadelphia (Carroll 1-0) of St. Louis (Linen 0-0)					
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Art Buchwald

Neutron Market

WASHINGTON—I like Rippleman because he has an opinion on everything. The other day I asked him how he felt about the neutron bomb and he said, "I like the neutron bomb. It's safe and it's sane, and God knows this world needs another war weapon to protect itself."

"But," I said, "it seems so expensive."

"For a tactical weapon it's a steal. Maybe it might sound expensive today, but let's say by the year 2000 when we give the Panama Canal back to Panama, somebody says the United States can't go through the canal before El Salvador. What do we do?"

"I don't know," I admitted.

"We use the neutron bomb. We kill all the people in the area but we don't burn the canal. Then everyone will say the bomb was a bargain."

"That's a good point. If we used conventional nuclear weapons to blast the El Salvador boat out of the way, no one would be able to use the canal," I said. "The only thing that worries me is that if we build a neutron bomb, Iran and Saudi Arabia and Israel will demand we sell it in their first. Since we're dependent on their goodwill, they will first crack at all our new weapons."

"Then we'll sell it to them. After



Buchwald

all, if Iran, Saudi Arabia and Israel offer to buy the neutron bomb from us, we can make it a lot cheaper."

"I was hoping that the neutron bomb would be just for us. It would be nice if the United States had one weapon it could call its own."

"We can't build weapons just for ourselves," Rippleman said. "They're too expensive. But if we can get every country to say they'll take a gross of neutron bombs, we can bring it in at a price our Defense Department can live with."

"What I don't understand is, if we let a country buy our latest war weapons, how will we have the advantage over them in case they do something stupid like let an El Salvador boat go through the Panama Canal before we do?"

Rippleman said, "It's quite simple. The fact that they buy the weapon from us doesn't necessarily mean they know how to use it. A neutron bomb is a very complicated piece of hardware. Only by lighting the fuse will it go off."

"And you don't think someone can learn how to fire one?"

"Not unless he's had an American high school education. You take two soldiers facing each other with their neutron bombs, one with an American high school diploma and one with a diploma from Albania. Who do you think will win?"

"The American, of course," I said.

"Right," said Rippleman. "But why?"

"I don't know."

"Because the American GI has been taught to think for himself. If he can't set the bomb off, he'll hit the Albanian soldier over the head with it."

"But isn't there another problem with the neutron bomb?" I said. "I understand many GI's want to retire early to get their pensions. Suppose they learn how to use the bomb and then quit the service for their pensions. What will be left to fire it?"

"I've been giving that a lot of thought," Rippleman said. "If a GI who specializes in the neutron bomb retires and goes on pension, he would be hired by the Defense Department as a 'civilian specialist' in charge of firing it."

"And then the Panama Canal would be saved," I cried.

"I don't know if it will be saved, but it sure as hell will give El Salvador second thoughts about stopping one of our ships from going through the canal before they do."

Eaglet Is Born
In Zoo in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 14 (AP)—George and Georgina, the Columbus Zoo's American bald eagles have given birth to an eaglet—an extremely rare occurrence, officials say.

Richard Pape, the zoo's head bird keeper, said that the last known birth of eagles in a zoo was early in the century. The last birth in captivity was last year at a federal fish and wildlife research center near Laurel, Md., he said.

Zoo officials said yesterday that one of two eggs laid by Georgina early in March hatched sometime Wednesday. The second egg still is in the nest and could hatch within a day or two, they said.

The hatching was confirmed yesterday when bird keeper Daniel Hunt entered the aviary and climbed a ladder to peer into the eagles' nesting box.

The eaglet was confirmed yesterday when bird keeper Daniel Hunt entered the aviary and climbed a ladder to peer into the eagles' nesting box.

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